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9 10	UNITED STATE	S DISTRICT COURT
11	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
12	WESTERN DIVISION	
13 14 15 16 17	TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED, a Delaware corporation, Plaintiff, vs.	CASE NO. 06-06803-MMM (SHx) The Honorable Margaret M. Morrow DECLARATION OF DR. R. W. KREUTEL IN SUPPORT OF TELEDYNE'S SUPPLEMENTAL MARKMAN BRIEF
18 19	HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware corporation,	Trial Date: Sept. 23, 2008 Discovery Cut-off Date: June 6, 2008 Pre-trial Conference Date: Aug. 25, 2008
20	Defendant.	
21 22	AND COUNTERCLAIM	
23 24		
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Case No. 06-06803-MMM (SHx) DR. R. W. KREUTEL DECLARATION

DECLARATION OF DR. R. W. KREUTEL

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I, Dr. R. W. Kreutel, declare as follows:

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I have over 40 years of experience in the satellite communications industry, including an 18 year tenure with Communications Satellite Corp. (COMSAT). I am a founding member of COMSAT Laboratories. I provided technical support to all of the early international communications satellites (INTELSAT), including ITS-I through ITS-V. My support covered both spacecraft and earth-terminal technologies. I provided similar support to MARISAT (the precursor of the INMARSAT system) and to COMSTAR (a U.S. regional, domestic system). Later I became involved in Low/Medium Earth Orbit systems, initially for personal communication, and subsequently for wide-band Internet service to homes

2. In the subsequent paragraphs of this Declaration, I provide definitions of "Direct Broadcast Satellite" and "Aeronautical Satellite" based on the state of the satellite communications business in the 1998-99 timeframe.

and businesses. I am a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic

communications technology. Attached as Exhibit A is my up-to-date resume.

Engineers. My Fellow citation refers to my contributions to satellite

3. In the 1979-80 timeframe, COMSAT established a subsidiary company called Satellite Television Corp., and Mr. Stanley S. Hubbard formed U.S. Satellite Broadcasting. These were the initial entries in the satellite television broadcasting industry. The intent was to provide wide-band television direct to the home. But it was not until a dozen or so years later that this proposed service was reduced to practice. The proposed service was referred to as "Direct Broadcast Satellite" ("DBS"). Major participants in DBS were DirectTV and Echostar. As implemented in the 1998-99 timeframe, DBS systems included a return link via a

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- telephone circuit and a SATCOM earth station in order to provide pay-per-view or TV-on-demand services.
- 4. Inherent in the broadband TV broadcasting capability of DBS is the means to provide Internet services with the aforementioned return link serving as the information request link.
- 5. A Direct Broadcast Satellite provides point-to-multi-point service. Broadband video and/or data (e.g., many TV channels or e-mails) are transmitted simultaneously to many users (subscribers). The users are distributed over a broad area of coverage, e.g., a country or a time zone within a country. By means of an appropriate selection device, the receiver chooses or filters that part of the transmission designated for the particular subscriber. For example, as stated earlier, DBS can provide Internet services in which case subscribers can, with appropriate user IDs and passwords, access private email accounts, bank accounts, or the like.
- 6. In the 1970s, a joint venture was established between COMSAT and the European Space Agency to develop a dedicated Aeronautical Satellite system. Such a dedicated system was never developed due to technical and operational difficulties and lack of financial support...
- 7. The International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) was formed in 1979 to provide mobile satellite service to seagoing platforms. The INMARSAT charter was subsequently broadened to include both Aeronautical Satellite and Land Mobile Services. The name of the INMARSAT organization was changed to International Mobile Satellite Organization to reflect the broadened scope of business, but the INMARSAT acronym was maintained. Aeronautical Satellite services were introduced in the INMARSAT system in 1992.

1	8. Aeronautical Satellite services consist of two-way air-to-ground		
2	and air-to-air telecommunications services for the crew and the passengers of		
3	airplanes.		
4	9. In the 1998-99 timeframe, reference to an "Aeronautical		
5	Satellite" explicitly refers to an INMARSAT satellite, because INMARSAT was the		
6	only satellite provider authorized by regulatory authority to provide Aeronautical		
7	Satellite services.		
8	10. In the 1998-99 timeframe, within the accepted nomenclature of		
9	the satellite communication business, an "Aeronautical Satellite" would not be		
10	considered a "Direct Broadcast Satellite." Nor would a "Direct Broadcast Satellite"		
11	be considered a subspecies of an "Aeronautical Satellite." In this time period,		
12	"Aeronautical Satellites" and "Direct Broadcast Satellites" were considered distinct		
13	and separate types of satellite systems.		
14	11. The following references support the facts in this Declaration:		
15	11.1 Bruno Pattan, <u>Satellite Systems: Principles and Technologies</u> , pp.		
16	218-225 (1993). A true and correct copy of relevant excerpts from this publication		
17	is attached as Exhibit B.		
18	11.2 <u>Minutes of Meeting between NASA/NSF and INMARSAT</u> (June		
19	23, 1992). A true and correct copy of these minutes is attached as Exhibit C.		
20	11.3 <u>COMSAT Technical Review</u> , vol. 11, no. 1, p. 195 (Fall 1981)		
21	(special issue covering COMSAT's Direct Broadcast Satellite System). A true and		
22	correct copy of relevant excerpts from this publication is attached as Exhibit D.		
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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 11th day of February, 2008, at Los Angeles, California.

Dr. R. W. Kreutel

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